

NOTE ON THE SOFT PARTS AND DENTITION OF STOMATELLA.

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In the course of my study of *Stomatella* for the Manual of Conchology, I was struck by the apparent diversity of the few animals of different species described by various observers. It therefore seems desirable to describe the only species seen by me in the flesh, and to figure the dentition, heretofore unknown.

The specimen (No. 60696 of the alcoholic collection of the Academy) is labelled *S. Godeffroyi* Dkr., Viti Islands. It seems to be the same as *S. Mariei* Crosse.¹

The foot is broad and fleshy, emarginate behind, the sole divided

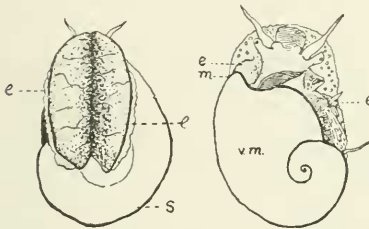


Fig. 1.

longitudinally by an impressed median furrow. Its upper surface is granulate and tuberculate. The muzzle is rather broad, transversely wrinkled, ending in a flat, oval oral disk, the mouth in the middle. Tentacles stout but tapering. Eyes on short,

stout peduncles outside and a little above the bases of the tentacles.

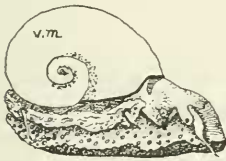


Fig. 2.

Epipodial ridge commencing in a short triangular lobe behind the right eye-peduncle, the lateral edges of the lobe somewhat upturned, like a short trough. From this the epipodial ridge is rather fleshy and prominent along the sides of the foot, and it bears

two slender cirri. It terminates posteriorly at the operculigerous

lobe. In the specimen before me there is no operculum, and the edges of the lobe are upturned, probably from contraction in alcohol. There are two minute frontal lobes between the tentacles, not connected across the "forehead."

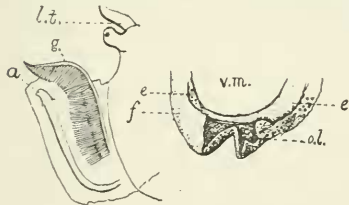


Fig. 3.

The gill is single, consisting of numerous (about 130) narrow plates, arranged in one series. Anterior third of the plume free. Anus opens on a short papilla.

¹ Vide Manual of Conchology, xii, p. 16.

The radula shows a marked resemblance to the same organ in the *Trochida*. The rachidian tooth has a broad body, narrowed above, with a distinct, denticulate cusp. The laterals, five on each side, are of rather complicated form, having supporting-wings on their outer edges, or as Troschel would call them, *Stützlamellæ*. They gradually change in form from the oblique shape shown by the inner one, to the more upright position of the fifth or outer lateral.

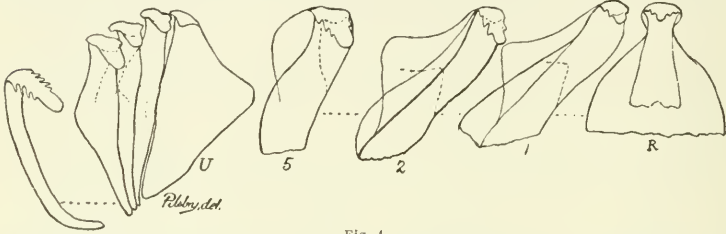


Fig. 4.

Note here that the outer lateral is of the same size and structure as the inner ones, not enlarged or reduced, or modified in form as in so many Rhipidoglossate mollusks. The inner uncinus has a very broad triangular body; the following ones have the body of the tooth narrower, and in the outer uncini it is still more slender. The cusps of the rachidian and lateral teeth are denticulate on their edges; those of the inner uncini are smooth, but the outer ones have long serrate cusps.

Explanation of figures.

Figs. 1, 2, three views of animal, the shell removed from the dorsal and side views, showing the visceral mass (*v. m.*), the epipodial ridge (*e*), etc. Fig. 3 shows the mantle slit open to exhibit the gill (*g*), anal papilla (*a*) and left tentacle and eye-peduncle. Also showing the back of the foot (*f*), with operculigerous lobe (*o. l.*). Fig. 4, dentition. Formula $x-5-1-5-x$.